

HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF ANTI-DIABETIC DRUGS SCREATING

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Diabetes Mellitus is the most common metabolic disorder, its prevalence varying widely worldwide. The purpose of our work was consideration of basic types of anti-diabetic medications, histories of their creation and prognosis of development and issue in Ukraine.

The pharmacotherapy of diabetes began in the 1920s with the isolation of insulin from animal pancreas. For years, insulin was the only pharmaceutical option for treating either type 1 or type 2 diabetes. Then, in the 1950s, the introduction of tolbutamide (a sulfonylurea) and phenformin (a biguanide) offered options for oral treatment of type 2 diabetes. By antidiabetic agents include drugs and synthetic hormone insulin, orals glucose-lowering medications. Appointment of certain antidiabetic agents depends on the type of diabetes and the disease severity. In the face of ongoing scientific progress, it is important not to lose sight of the proven treatments of the past. There is a disquieting tendency to simply add new agents to current therapy without maximizing the benefits of the options already available. The prospect of patients receiving 3 or more oral hypoglycemic agents in an effort to suppress hyperglycemia is troublesome, particularly when little effort has been made to address obesity, which is the main cause of type 2 diabetes in so many patients. Furthermore, the ever-expanding armamentarium of new pharmaceutical agents increases the cost of treatment and the likelihood of drug-related side effects.

The preferred oral agent of the treatment of type 2 diabetes is still metformin, which is available in generic form everywhere in the world, costs little, and does not promote weight gain. It favor maximizing the tolerated dose of metformin before adding additional agents. The sulfonylureas are now all available as generics and are appropriate add-on therapy when metformin alone at maximum dosage is insufficient.

Insulin is very effective at controlling hyperglycemia but has been underutilized in patients with type 2 diabetes because of the unpopularity of injections. As a result, many patients have received multiple oral hypoglycemic agents without achieving acceptable glucose levels. The types of insulin, their composition, producers, popularity at the market were considered in our work. Short description of companies on the production of insulin was given.

The conclusion is in-process given in relation to the prognoses of creation and issue competitiveness of antidiabetic drugs in Ukraine on domestic industry enterprises especially of insulin.